AN ATTEMPT TO SUBSTITUTE THE MORGAN BILL IS DEFEATED.

The Assembly Then Passed the Bill Without a Dissenting Vote-The Horton Law Repeal Bill Reported Favorably in the Senate - Barren Island Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 14.-The Failows bill, which was recommended by the Mazet Investigating Committee, providing that before a contract can be entered into with a private water com-pany by the city of New York, the consent of the Board of Public Improvements, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, together with the separate written consents of the Mayor and Comptroller must be secured, created some discussion, but it was in the main as to whether the passage of this bill would in any way help the city. Mr. Fallows contended that the bill would prevent any steals in the making of private water contracts, and the Charter Revision Commission could settle the best means of procuring an adequate water supply for New York city and determine whether the water rights are to be owned by

the city or by a private water company. Mr. Trainor wished to amend by substituting Mr. Morgan's Merchants' Association bill giving New York city the right to acquire by condemnation proceedings any watershed in any part of the State except Suffolk county, though the rights of another munteipality using a portion of a watershed are not to be interfered with. Mr. Trainor zea ously supported the Morgan bill, but the introducer of the measure, while still supporting his bill, refused to be drawn into the conspiracy to kill the Fallows bill by the passage of his own, and said he would not vote for the substitute and

Messrs. Phillips, Fallows, Davis and Alids discussed the situation as far as New York city's water question is concerned, claiming that this was a step in the right direction and that after the passage of this bill the Assembly could pass another bill which would colve the problem in a sat sfactory manner, Mr. Allds, however, thought that the Morgan bill was somewhat of a menage to the people in other communities as under it New York city could take the watersheds of towns along the Hudson or in the Adiron lacks. Mr. Demarest replied to this by stating that that was the power enjoyed by the Ramapo company. Mr. Morgan added to that by asserting that New York city would not want a pond to get its water from.
After the defeat of the Trainer substitute.

water from

After the defeat of the Trainer Sit 41. Mr.

Which was lost by a vote of 84 to 41. Mr.

Trainor withdrew all objection, and the bill
was passed without a dissenting vote.

To-morrow Mr. Morgan will give the members a chance to vote direct on his bill, as its
fate will be settled when he moves to discharge the Crites Committee from further consideration of the bill.

Gov. Roosevelt this afternoon received a telcuram purporting to come from the Inder-

ogram, purporting to come from the Under writers of New York, asking that no definite action be taken on the Water Supply bills afwriters of New York, asking that no definite action be taken on the Water Supply bills affecting New York until such time as they could be heard. In reply the tievernor telegraphed that action had already been taken. The Governor regards it as inexcusable that any person with a deep interest in New York's water supply has not taken the opportunity before this late day to have his views expressed, and thinks such a person has no claim to consideration now. He had been warned that the Underwriters would take part in behalf of the Ramapo company.

Assemblyman Merten E. Lewis's bill repealing the Horton Boxing law was reported favorably in the Senate to-day from the Codes Committee and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Senator Bracket (Rep., Saratoga) asked that the bill be ordered to a third reading, but Senator Sullivan objected.

The Senate ordered to a third reading Senator Elebers's bill providing for an additional

The Senate region and objected.

The Senate ordered to a third reading Senator Eleberg's bill providing for an additional story on the County Court House in the New York City Hall Park.

The Senate has passed Senator Plunkit's bill regulating and restraining the practice of midwifery in New York city by others than legally authorized physicians.

Senator Sullivan's bill authorizing New York city to expend \$500,000 in constructing in the Eighth Assembly district a building for the use of the Third district Municipal Court and for a city prison and county jail, has also passed the senate.

The State Board of Charities bill amending The State Board of Charities bill amending the membership corporation law so as to provide that all societies for the prevention of crueity shall be subject to the visitation and inspection of the board, also that the societies shall submit annual reports to the board has been made a special order on third reading in the Assembly for next Wednesday.

The Assembly forday passed Mr. Slater's bill authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York, edit to report to the state of the s

tionment of New York city to renovate and repair the New York County Court House. The minority members of the Assembly with-

tonment of New York County Court House.

The minority members of the Assembly withdrew their objection to the Doughty Barren Island Nuisance bill, and when the Assembly Cities Committee reported the bill, as amended by the Senate, Mr. Kelsey moved to concur in the amendments. His motion was carried, the only vote in opposition being that of Mr. Trainor's. The bill now goes to the Mayor of New York city.

The Senate to-day passed Assemblyman Fallows's bill, empowering Gov. Roosevelt to appoint a commission to revise the New York city Charter. The bill was passed under an emergency message from the Governor by a vote of 25 to 19, a strict party vote, with the exception of Senators Coffey and Rice, Democrats, voting with the Republicans for the bill. Senators Chahoon, Krum and Wilcox, Republicans, were absent. Again Senator Coffey, through his influence with Senator Coffey, was responsible for the passage of a bill desired by the Republican leaders, as the bill received just the required number of votes to passit. Before the bill was passed Senator Stranahan had it amended so as to provide that the commission shall only conduct an langular into the effect and working of the laws governing the administration of the city affairs, and that it can subporn as witnesses only public officials and public employees who are or who have been engaged in the public service. The Assembly will concur in these amendments to morrow or Friday.

Senator Coffey called up his resolution providing for the appointment of a special Senate committee to investigate the management of the Tity of the public officials and public employees who are or who have been engaged in the public service. The Assembly will concur in these amendments to morrow or Friday.

Senator Coffey called up his resolution providing for the appointment of a special Senate committee to investigate the management of the Tity Avenue Railroad Company of New York effy. After a brief and listless debate, the resolution was defeated by a vote of 38 to

Senator Stranahan's bill taxing mortgages and the stock of banks was discussed for an hour to-day in Committee of the Whole in the Senate, and it was made apparent that the bill is to have unasually hard sledding. Senator Mitcheli criticised that provision of the bill which exempted from the proposed tax mortgages bearing less than a per cent, interest. He moved that such exemptions should extend only to mortgages bearing less than 3 per cent, interest, of which there are comparatively few, if any. To the consternation of the friends of the bill the amendment was adopted by a vote of 20 to 16 Senator Coggeshall offered an amendment in the interest of the borrowers, providing that mortgages upon real estate bearing 5 per cent, interest and less should be exempted from the tax. Several Senators havered this amendment, but before it could be put to vote Senator McCarren moved that the committee rise and report progress. This motion was adopted. The parliamentary effect ther of was to kill the Mitchell amendment and leave the bill in Committee of the Whole in the same condition Senator Stranghan's bill taxing mortgages The parliamentary effect thereof was to kill the Mitchell amendment and leave the bill in Committee of the Whole in the same condition that it was before it was taken up by the Senate to-day. The adoption of the Mitchell amendment, however, showed the temper of the Senate, and it will be offered again when the bill is considered in the Committee of the Whole.

n the Senate to-day Assemblyman Henry's

In the Senate to-day Assemblyman Henry's bill, regulating the hours of drug clerks in New York city, was reported favorably and ordered to a third reading.

Assemblyman Brennan's bill, providing for separate department of elections in New York city, was reported favorably and reterred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Democrats in the Senate to-day opposed the advancement of three bills, but they were ordered to a third reading without ameniment. One provides that where a Manuspai Civil Service Commissioner has been removed or resigns as the result of an investigation insti-One provides that where a Municipal Civil Service Commissioner has been removed or resigns as the result of an investigation instituted by the State Civil Service Commission, the vacancy thereby created shall be filled by the State Commissioner instead of the Mayor of the city. The second preserbles penalties for violating the law under which Sunt John McCullagh of the Metropolitin Flections District was appointed, and the third takes away from the surrogates of New York, Kings and Eric counties and places in the State Comptoller Theodown of appointing appraisers of estates under the collateral inheritance tax law.

The Schale to-day ordered to a third reading Senator Ford's Liability full.

In the Assembly to-day Senator Humphreys's bill, providing that no corporation shall include in its corporate name any title which would lead ecople to believe it is organized under the State banking or insurance laws, was reported avorably. The committee inserted a very important amendment, however, which provides that no foreign stock corporation shall hereafter be fillowed to do business in this State. The Assembly has passed thesebilists.

M. J. B. Fitzgerald's, establishing a regreating per at the foot of Estat systraceond street in No.

Mr. Davis's, incorporating the student volunteer movement for foreign missions.

for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents on Randail's Island,
Nr. Apgar's, appropriating \$5,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of Col. Christophor Green, Major Elemozer Flage, Lieut. Abraham Dyck.
man and other Revolutionary soldiers in the town of Yorktown, West-hester county.

The Albany, March 14.—Senator Grady to-day

The Assembly to-day passed Mr. Slater's bill authorizing the Comptroller of New York city to issue bonds to the amount of \$500,000 to build a drawbridge over the Harlem River at East 149th street. GERRY HAS A FINAL HEARING.

Says He Will Resign the Presidency of His

Society if the Inspection Bill Passes. ALBANY, March 14. - Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, who is registered at the Hotel Ten Eyek rom "Newport, R. I.," again appeared before the Senate Committee on Judiciary this afternoon, not only in opposition to the bill making the Gerry somety subject to the visitation and aspection of the State Board of Charities, but also in opposition to the bill making private charities subject to the same visitation and inspection, although the Gerry society is not at all affected by the second bill. Last week these two bills were reported favorably from

the Senate Committee on Judiciary. Through courtesy Senator Brackett this morning had the

hills recommitted to give Commodore Gerry a further hearing this afternoon. Mr. Gerry, in opposing the bills to-day, made the statement that not an act in relation to children had gone through the Legislature in twenty years that did not go through under his personal supervision. In a pathetic voice he

personal supervision. In a pathetic voice he declared that if these bills were enacted he would retire from the presidency of "his" society, as their passage would mean to him that his days of usefulness were over.

Dr. W. O. Stillman, President of the Mohawk and Hadson River Humane Society, referred to that society as "my" society, and said that he was opposed to these bills. No other person appeared in opposition.

President William Rhinelander Stewart of the State Board of Charities reviewed the arguments in favor of the passage of both bills, saying simply that they supported the principle that wherever destitute children or adults were confined the representatives of the State should have the right to visit them and to inspect the methods employed in caring for them.

ties Aid Association, spoke for that organization in support of the bills, and said that since the recent decision of the Court of Appeals it was being whispered about that the proper method to avoid inspection from Boards of Health and other public bodies was to come to Albany and "Gerryize" the Legislature. Mr. Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charl-

THE PROPOSED BARGE CANAL.

the Assembly Committee.

ALBANY, March 14 .- A large delegation of business men interested in canal commerce appeared before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee to-day in advocacy of the ill to appropriate \$200,000 for a survey of the three routes for the proposed barge-canal improvements. Major Thomas W. Symons, who ndean interesting argument in favor of the He said that the survey bill was a cleanat business proposition. The survey would nable the authorities to act intelligently on the big canal project.
Chairman Allds asked the Major what he thought of the plan for a deep waterway from

thought of the plan for a deep waterway from the lakes to the sea.

"I think that the barge-canal project is the best for this State," replied Major Symons. "The Frie Canal is not suited for being developed into a ship canal. The cost would be from \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000. The project to have a deep waterway by way of Lake Ontario would be a fatal thing to the commerce of New York. Vessels using it would doubtless go to Montreal. Then there is the plan for a deep waterway canal by way of Lake Champlain. That would take the boats to within twenty to ity miles of Montreal, while New York would a 350 miles away." 350 miles away."
"Do you think there would be enough water supply the barge canal?" asked Chairman

ds.
There is no question as to that," promptly blied Major Symons. "That subject was carely looked into. Lake Erle water would take canal through to Seneca River. Then ye would be the Oneida River and Oneida ke."

Lake."

It has been decided that the bill under consideration is to be passed by the Legislature.

COLER WINS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Bill to Prevent Confession of Judgments Against the City Is Passed. ALBANY, March 14.-The most bitter fight of the day in the Assembly was made on the Coler bill, introduced by Mr. Fallows, preventing the Corporation Counsel from confessing judgments against the city without the consent of

ould command. In the debate the opponents of the measure ndeavored to cast ridicule on Mr. Coler, showng by their remarks that he is not in good standing in Tammany Hall. Mr. Trainor's remarks were decidedly venomous. He said that the Democratic organization of New York city took care of its own when they were in office, but here was an example of a man turning against the party that made him, now that he was placed in a position of prominence. "He hangs a sign around his neck, like a sandwich man promenaling the street," said Mr. Trainor, "and prints on it I am the only honest man." As to the proposition that the Comptroller should have a voice in passing upon claims, Mr. Trainor declared that the Comptroller was utterly incompetent for that parpose. He then challenged the sincerity of Mr. Coler and accused him of having an expert accountant at \$25 a day in Albany to lobby in the interests of the Comptroller's office, also an assistant expert accountant at \$12.50 a day for the same nurpose. They were not needed since Jan. I, and if Mr. Coler was sincere in saving the city money why were these men here, he asked. marks were decidedly venomous. He said that

Mr. Trainor offered an amendment that the r. Trainor offered an amenament that the yision requiring the consent of the Mayor confession of judgment against the city, in ition to the Comptroler, on all amounts ed ng \$10,000 be eliminated. The amend-it was defeated by a vote of \$1 to 20. The bill was then passed b; a vote of 92 to 28

LAWYER BACON ADMONISHED. Told That He Should Not Approach Mem-

bers During the Session of the Assembly. ALBANY, March 14.-Charles P. Bacon, attoracy for Stockholder Kling of the State Trust otapany, who has haunted the Legislative halis for the last few weeks, was admonished by Speaker Nixon to-day to the effect that the members of the Legislature should not be approached during the session in the interests of legislation. Mr. Trainor discovered Mr. Bacon engaged in earnest conversation with Assemblyman Maurice M. Minton at the latter's desk in the Assembly Chamber during the sos-sion. Mr. Trainor jumped to his feetand, secured recognition from the Speaker and, with his finger pointing to Mr. Bacon, ex-

with his linger pointing to Mr. Bacon. exciaimed:
"I want to stop lobbying in this House, and demand that that man Bacon be put off the floor of this chamber."

Mr. Bacon quickly took a seat by the railing. The Speaker then issued his admonishing speech, and Mr. Bacon retired outside the railing. Mr. Minton defended his own action by stating that the subject under discussion had nothing to do with legislation.

Mr. Bacon has been endeavoring to defeat Senator Higgins bill providing for the consolidation of the State and Morton Trust companies. So far he has not presented to the Logislature any reason why the bill should not become a law. Therefore the Assembly Committee on Earks to-day reported senator Higgins' hill layorably, and it was advanced to second reading. The bill will be ordered to a third reading formorrow, and will be passed within a few days.

Brooklyn Heights Company Must Send In

Its Report at Once. ALBANY, March 14.-The State Board of Railroad Commissi mers to-day notified the Brooklyn Heights Bailroad Company that it had denied its application for a month's delay from March 10 in filing its report with the board of the company's operations for the quarter end-ing Dec. 31 last. The company was informed that it must send in its report at once. The delay was asked on the alieged ground of changes in bookkeeping made by the com-pany.

Ex-Gov. Hill Negotiating for a Controlling Interest in the Albany Argus.

ALBANY, March 14, -The Hon, David B. Hill s again desirous of controlling a newspaper. He once owned a controlling interest in the Elmira Gazette, a Democratic organ of that city, when Mr. Hill hailed from that municior a: the foot of East Sixus-second street in New Jork city.

Mr. Davis's, incorporating the student voluntees mysement for foreign missions.

Mr. Berdon's, making it unlawful to wear buttons of an order to which the wears roses not belong.

Mr. Burnett's, dividing the Long Island State Hospital in two districts and also dividing the Mannatan State Hospital into three sections.

Mr. Sage's, appropriating \$15,000 for the Society

introduced a bill to establish a State Department of Education, which embraces the ideas of the minority in the Legislature regarding the unification of the administration of the chools of the State. The Department of Education is to include the university and the pubschools. Its executive powers shall be exreised by officers, who shall be designated as an Executive Committee, of at least five memers of the Regents, who shall be the chief xecutive educational officers of the department. The department is divided into five

bureaus.

The present employees of the university and state Department of Public Instruction are continued as employees of the State Department of Education, where they are to be assigned to different bureaus. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, now in office, shall be director of the Bureau of Public Instruction until his term of office expires. The Board of Regents shall comprise the elective Regents and the Governor. An elective Regent, when he reaches the age of 70 years, becomes an honorary Regent, without a vote in the deliberations of the board. No vacancy in the board shall be filled hereafter until the number of Regents is reduced to less than four-teen, when vacancies shall be filled by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate. The officers of the Regents shall be a President, Vice-President and Secretary. Only a Regent can hold the office of President or Vice-President. bureaus.

PROGRESS ON CITY BILLS.

Legislature May Overrule Mayor's Vetoes and Adjourn on March \$1.

ALBANY, March 14 .- So much progress was made to-day in the Legislature in passing bills affecting New York city, which must be sent to Mayor Van Wyck for his approval, that the Legislature may be able to adjourn finally on March 31. There are half a dozen measures affecting New York city to be passed by the Legislature, nearly all of which Mayor Van Wyek is expected to veto, which cannot be sent to him before to-morrow or Friday The Mayor has fifteen days in which to approve or disapprove of city bills. The fifteenday period on the bills which the Republican leaders desire to see enacted into law will not expire until March 30, providing all of them are put through the Legislature and placed in Mayor Van Wyck's hands by Friday. In such an event, any bill that the Mayor might veto would get back to Albany in time to be repassed by the Legislature on March 31. If the Mayor's fifteen-day period should extend over March 31 on any New York city bill which Gov Rooseveit desires to have enacted, the Legis-lature, of course, will sit for a few days longer in order to frustrate the attempts of Mayor Van Wyck to kill beneficent New York city

Yan Wyok to be legislation.

The New York city bills which it is especially desired should become laws are the anti-Barren Island Nuisance bill, which was sent to Mayor Van Wyck to-day; the Charter Revision Commission bill, which will be sent to the Commission bill, which will be sent to the Commission bill. Commission bill, which will be sent to the Mayor by Friday; the School Teachers' Salary bill, which has passed the Senate and which will be passed in the Assembly by Friday; Senator Ford's bill extending the life of the commission appointed by Gov. Black to establish Silver Lake Park on Staten Island, which will be passed in the Assembly by Friday; Assemblyman Fallows's bill to prevent confessions of judgment against the city by the Corporation Counsel of New York and Mr. Fallows's bill, which provides that New York shall not enter into a contract with a private water company, unless such contract is approved by the Board of Public Improvements, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Mayor and the Comptroller. These last two bills passed the Assembly to day and will, it is expected, pass the Senate to-morrow or Friday under emergency messages sent to the Legislature to-day by Gov, Roosevelt.

Owing to the way in which the bills making salaried officers of the Kings county Sheriff. Clerk and Register are drafted, it has been decided that these bills must also be sent to Mayor Van Wyck for his approval. These bills might have been drafted to make unnecessary such action. They have passed the Senate and it is expected they will be put through the Assembly by Friday. Commission bill, which will be sent to the Mayor by Friday; the School Teachers' Salar

QUIGG-GRUBER · FIGHT.

Letter of a Gruber Captain With a Job at Albany in Answer to Quigg.

Col. Abraham Gruber, Republican leader of the Twenty-first Assembly district, and President Lemuel E. Quigg of the Republican County Committee, who are now engaged in a fine struggle in the Twenty-first Assembly district, both gave out for publication yesterday some correspondence which passed between the Comptroller. The Tammany Hall mem- Mr. Quigg and Thomas L. Thompson, a Gruber election district captain last week. Mr. Quige said that Mr. Thompson's letter was evidently written by Col. Gruber for publication, and that he would be glad to help get it before the public. Col. Gruber said that he wanted to have people know what part Mr. Quigg was playing in the fight in the Twenty-first. The first letter in the correspondence was from President Quigg, under date of March 9, and invited Mr. Thompson, who is a legislative clerk, to visit him on Sunday morning at his home. West End avenue. This letter drew from Mr. Thompson a reply, dated March 12, in which he said to Mr. Quing, among other things:

It is with pleasure that I now make final reply to constructions and threat written and varied to

It is with pleasure that I now make final reply to your invitation and threat, written and verbal, to desert Mr. Gruber and come to the support of Mr. Austin, who, as you say, represents your interests in the takin in the Twenty-first Assembly district. When we had our conversation at your office the other day you made it clear that if I refused to desert Mr. Gruber my position as clerk in the Senate at Albany would be taken from me. I was surprised that you a civil service reformer, who would not advocate the removal of Democrats from office to make way for Republicans, should want to drive a Republican from his place because he could not see his way clear to supporting you and becoming a fraitor. My reply to your invitation is No! and my answer to your threat is—Remove me if you dare!

Everywher is in Republican circles your methods are condemned, your political advice is under suspicion and the wish is deep seated that the Quigg mortuage on the party will soon be dischareed.

For the sake of bread and butter for my family. I want to retain my petty clerkship. I am but however ready or willing to get even necessary food for the price of dischoner and treachery.

Of this letter, Mr. Quigg said:

the price of dishoner and trees here says food for the price of dishoner and treachery.

Of this letter, Mr. Quigg said;
"To deny that I threatened Mr. Thompson with the loss of his position would dignify the charge too much. Mr. Gruber knows this, and he knows that I would not descend to the use of such methods. Mr. Gruber is the political representative in New York city of certain beaten and discredited up-State politicians, and his revolt is an experiment to ascertain whether it is saie for men to come out in their various localities against Gov. Roosevelt and the Republican organization. When the cause of political independence must find its leaders in Louis F. Payn and Abraham Gruber, the true Independents will be in control of the machine. That is where they ought to be anyhow, and the history that is now being made for the Republican party in New York city and at Albany proves that that is where they actually are to the advantage of the party and to the great strengthening of the machine."

The Search for Robert Scott.

MONTCLAIR, N., J., March 14.-Policeman John Scott of New York was in this town today searching for his brother, Robert Scott, 26 years old, a lawyer, having offices at 120 Broadway and living at 117 West 197th street, who has been missing since March 5. He learned that Roz er Hooe, a newstealer, had seen the missing man at Singae. Passaic county, on March C and he remembered that his brother occasionally visited Singae in the summer. He will continue the search in Passaic county.

Scott left some friends at midnight March 5 at Madison avenue and Thirty-fourth street, saying he was going home. That was the last seen of him in this city.

Greek Pedlers Complain of the Police.

The persecution charged against the police by the Greek fruit venders is to receive the official attention of Demetrius N. Botassi, Conaut-General of Greece in this city. Mr. Botassi sul-General of Greece in this city. Mr. Botassi said vesterday that he would protest to Mayor Van Wyck. Not a day passes, he said, on which he does not receive a complaint from some unfortunate who has been either arrested or roughly handled by a policeman. All of these Greeks have city licenses, for which they pay \$5, and which permits them to stop at one place for ten minutes. Notwithstanding this, they say they are continually kept moving by the police, under pain of arrest.

He Read Print Upside Down.

Judd Smith, who could read print better upside down than he could when it was held Amityville several days ago, aged 22 years. Smith's home was in Freeport, L. I. and he was known for several mental addities, said to have been due to an inner right side up, died in the Long Island Home in was known for several mental oddities, said to have been due to an injury to his head. He had an extraordinary memory for Biblical quota-tions.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a col. in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c. - Ads.

CURRENCY BILL SIGNED.

NO DOUBT NOW THAT WE HAVE ADOPTED THE GOLD STANDARD.

Circular From the Treasury Department to Holders of the Bonds That Are to Be Refunded Into 9 Per Cent. Bonds Under the Refunding Section of the Law.

WASHINGTON, March 14.-President McKiniey signed the Financial bill at 12:46 o'clock this afternoon, after it had been signed by the President pro tem. of the Senate in open session. As soon as the measure became a law the following circular was issued from the Treasury Department: "To holders of United States 5 per cent.

onds of the act of Jan. 14, 1875; 4 per cent. consols of 1907, acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, and 3 per cent, bonds of 1908, act of June 13, 1898: "The attention of owners of United States

registered and coupon bonds of the 5 per cent. loan of 1904, act of Jan. 14, 1875, the 4 per cent, consols of 1907, acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, and the 3 per cent. loan of 1908, act of June 13, 1808, is invited to the provisions of section 2 of an act entitled: 'An act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes, approved March 14, 1900."

"Under the provisions of this law the Department will be prepared to receive on and after this date until further notice, any of the bonds issued under the acts above mentioned, and as early as practicable thereafter will issue in exchange therefor a like amount of United States registered or coupon bonds bearing interest at the rate of 2 per centum per annum as provided by the act approved March 14, 1900.

"To effect the exchange the outstanding bonds should be surrendered to the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the terms of this circular; they will be accepted for that purpose in the order of their surrender to him of them, and new bonds bearing interest at the rate of two per centum per annum will be issued in the same order in lieu thereof. A letter of transmittal should accompany each package of bonds for exchange, setting forth the purpose for which they are forwarded and giving the address to which the new bonds and checks or the interest thereon shall be sent.

"Bonds, held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for a national bank, may be surrendered by letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with the Treasurer's receipts representing the bonds, together with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the bank, authorizing the Treasurer

to sign the bonds. "The priority of issue of the new bonds will be determined by the date of the receipts by the Secretary of the Treasury of the outstanding bonds or the papers representing the same. provided that the bonds or papers are in proper condition for such surrender as set forth hereafter in this circular. If any correction is required, the priority of the bonds to be issued will take date from the receipt and acceptance of corrected bonds or papers at this office.

"Any registered bonds forwarded should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury, for exchange into 2 per centum bonds. The assignment should be dated and witnessed by one of the officers named in the note which is printed on the back of each bond. Where a new bond is desired in the name of any one but the payee of the old bond, the old bond should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for exchange into 2 per centum bonds for account of—. (Here insert the name of the person in whose favor the bond is to be issued.) provided that the bonds or papers are in proper

to be issued.)

"Registered bonds inscribed in the name of an institution, forwarded for exchange, must be accompanied by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the institution, authorizing their assignment to the Secretary of the Treasury Directors of the institution, authorizing their assignment to the Secretary of the Treasury for such exchange. The resolution must bear the scal of the institution, or, if the institution have no scal, there must be furnished with the resolution an affidavit setting forth that fact.

"Upon acceptance of any bonds for exchange under the conditions of this circular the present worth of the surrendered bonds to yield an income of 24 per centum per annum will be calculated as of the date of their acceptance, except as provided in the next paragraph, and the sum representing the difference between the present worth of said bonds and their par value will be paid to the owner thereof in due course by a check drawn in his favor by the Treasurer of the United States. The settlement will include payment by the Department of accrued interest on the old bonds to the date of their acceptance for exchange and a charge against the owner for accrued interest on the new bonds from the date of their issue to said date of acceptance. Bonds surrendered upon which interest has been prepaid need not be accompanied by a deposit to cover such prepaid interest, as the Department will deduct at the time of the settlement any amount which may be due on account of unmatured interest which had been prepaid.

"The new bonds will be dated April 1, 1900; therefore all outstanding bonds surrendered for exchange and accepted for that purpose

"The new bonds will be dated April 1, 1900; therefore all outstanding bonds surrendered for exchange and accepted for that purpose prior to that date will bear interest on April 1, when interest on the new bonds will begin; and the present worth of such surrendered bonds will be calculated as of the said April 1. The new bonds will be issued in denominations as follows: Coupon \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000; \$10,000, \$50,000, \$10,000, \$50

Registered \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50,000.

"All bonds forwarded for exchange will be regarded as the property of the person, firm or institution in whose favor the new bonds are to be issued, and in each case the check in settlement of the present worth, &c., above referred to, will be drawn in favor of such person, firm or institution; but, if the agent forwarding the bonds shall desire, and so request, the bonds and the check may be forwarded to such agents addressed for delivery to the owner.

such agents addressed for delivery to the owner.

"Packages containing bonds for surrender or papers representing bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for a national bank should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C., and plainly marked bonds for papers) for exchange.

"Blank forms of application for the exchanges herein authorized and blank resolutions for use by institutions have been prepared by the Department and may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary of the Treasury under section 11 of the act, he reserves the right to suspend the exchange of bonds above contemplated, when-ever, in his opinion, the interests of the Gov-ernment may be best served thereby. The Secretary of the Treasury also reserves the



KILLS THE GERMS.

Ten Minutes Four Times a Day will cure Catarrh, Bronchitis and Asthma. Ten Minutes Every Hour will cure Consumption and Pneumonia.

Ten Minutes at Bedtime will cure a Cold Five Minutes at Any Time will cure a Cough.

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right to change the terms of exchange above set forth, either by requiring a bonus or premium upon the 2 per cent, bonds or by requiring the holders of bonds outstanding to surrender the same in exchange for the new bonds at a rate to yield income of more than 25 per cent, bor annum. 2'4 per cent. per annum.

As soon as telegraphic advices were received from Washington yesterday that the President had signed the Currency bill the boards of directors of a number of national banks met to authorize an exchange of their bonds, deposited with the Comptroller of the Currency against circulation, into the 2 per cent. refunding bonds. All the local banks will take out the additional 10 per cent. of circulation, which the new law allows. The law heretofore has allowed the taking out of circulation to the extent of 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds.

extent of 100 per cent. of the beauty bonds.

The New York city national banks have outstanding \$18,031,900 of circulation. Under the new law they can take out at once \$2,103,700 more. The Boston national banks have \$5,760,000 and the Philadelphia national banks \$5,760,000. The Chicago national banks can take out about the same additional amount as Boston.

The Chase National Bank was probably the first of the local national banks to apply for the The Chase National Bank was probably the first of the local national banks to apply for the additional circulation to which it is entitled. It sent in an application to Washington early sesterday afternoon for \$80,000.

About \$2,000,000 of Government bonds were brought to the Sub-Treasury yesterday for official certification of transfer. It is expected that copies of Secretary Gage's circular regarding the refunding of bonds will reach the Sub-Treasury in this city to-day.

MR. SUIZER SAT ON. His Resolution Concerning British Guns at

Esquimault Squelched in Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 14.-The House Committee on Military Affairs this morning squelched the Sulzer resolution, introduced vesterday, cailing on the Secretary of War for information as to the British fortifications at Esquimault, and incidentally the committee 'sat on" Mr. Sulzer. The matter was taken up in executive session, and from all accounts a lively time was had before the resolution was voted down by a vote of 6 to 5. Mr. Sulzer vehemently declared that the Government was run by Lord Pauncefote for the benefit of

statement, and Mr. Hull soud the committee had nothing to do with such statements. In replying to Representative Dick, Mr. Sulzer said: "The gentleman from Ohio is very sensitive. He seems to take offence at every

Great Britain. Chairman Hull and Repre-

sentative Dick of Ohio took exception to this

"Oh, I could not take offence at anything you

"Ch. I could not take offence at anything you said, 'replied Mr. Diek.

After more hot words, the motion was made that the committee should take no notice of the resolution, and Representative Hay of Virginia voted with the Republicans.

The bearing in the Idaho labor trouble was continued with George Connel, a merchant of Wardner, on the stand. A letter from Gen. Merriam to Gen. Corbin was read which contained the following:

"At the same time, since the trouble largely originates in hostile organizations known as "labor unions." I should suggest a law making such unions or kindred societies a crime. Surely history furnishes an argument sufficiently in favor of such a course."

Connell testified to abuses of the inmates of the "Buil Pen" by the negro soldiers on guard. He told of one old man who was jabbed in the back by a negro soldier with a bayonet. The old man pleaded with the soldier to be merciful to "an old man who fought for your liberty." The soldier said he did not believe the old man ever fought for any one, which so angered the veteran that he tore from his coat his G. A. R. button and threw it on the ground and went into the barn and cried like a baby. During Connell's testimony harsh words were exchanged between Representatives Lentz and Sulzer on one hand, and Representatives Hull. Dick and Stevens on the other. Representative Lentz, who is conducting the prosecution, noticed an attorney named Robinson, retained by the Idaho authorities, sitting near Mr. Hull. He demanded to know what he meant by prompting the chairman of the committee. "Who are you anyway?" he demanded flercely. "Who i pays you? What retained by Gov. Stunenburg, who had paid him \$250.

Representative Sulzer said the Standard Oil Company was behind the Idaho authorities,

him \$250.

Representative Sulzer said the Standard Oil
Representative Sulzer said the Standard Oil
Company was behind the Idaho authorities,
and was "running" the committee.
Representative Stevens said that he was
tired of such nonsensical interruptions.
"There is such a thing as common decency."

Representative Stevens said that he was tired of such nonsensical interruptions. "There is such a thing as common decency," susgested Mr. Stevens.

Oh. I know, I know," airily replied Mr. Sulzer.

Well, it's a pity you don't possess some of it," hotly responded Mr. Stevens.

After this set-to, Mr. Sulzer retired from the committee room and the hearing proceeded.

FRENCH RECIPROCITY TREATY.

France Willing to Extend the Time for the Exchange of Ratifications. WASHINGTON, March 14.-The French Ambassador has notified the State Department of the willingness of his Government to arrange the willingness of his Government to arrange a protocol for the extension of the time within which the ratifications of the American-French reciprocity treaty must be exchanged. The treaty has not been confirmed by the United States Senate or the French Chamber. It will become void if the ratifications are not exchanged on or before March 24, and this is impossible. No action has been taken by the State Department on the notification from France.

Over \$1,000,000 Worth of Clothing for Our

Soldiers in the Philippines. WASHINGTON, March 14 .- Col. Patten, Assist ent Quartermaster General of the Army he directed the shipment to Manila of over a mil lion dollar's worth of clothing and equippage lion dollar's worth of clothing and equippage for use by the troops in the Philippines. The order includes 10,000 waist belts, 5,000 biankets, 1,000 bed sacks, 10,000 linen collars, 75,000 pairs nankeen drawers, 25,000 pairs lean drawers, 3,000 pairs leather gauntiets, 50,000 chambray shirts, 70,000 pairs leggings, 100,525 pairs russet shoes, 50,000 pairs leggings, 100,525 pairs russet shoes, 50,000 pairs black calfskin shoes, 200,000 pairs ectton stockings, 130,000 khakl coats, 172,000 pairs khaki trousers, 75,000 nankeen shirts, 25,000 cotton undershirts, 1,000 common tents, 500 conical tents, 200 hospital tents, and 1,000 storm flags

WASHINGTON, March 14.-The cruiser Marblehead left San Diego for Santa Barbara and the training ship Alliance left Trinidad for Santa Cruz yesterday. The gunboat Yanktor santa Uruz yesteriay. The gunboat Yankton arrived at Nuevitas, the gunboat Scorpion, with the Interoceanic Canal Commission, arrived at Colon, and the collier Marcelius left Key West for Hampton Roads to-day.

The collier Alexander was placed out of commission to-day. The Navy Department has been informed that the repair work at the New York Navy Yard on the Indiana will be completed on April 30, and on the Massachusetts on May 7. These vessels will be laid in ordinary at League Island. Pa.

Army and Navy Orders. Washington, March 14.—These army orders vere issued to-day: Major Frank A. Cook, Twenty-sixth Infantry, from his city to Fort Slocum for assignment to duty Major Frank A. Cook, Twenty-sixth Infantry, from this city to Fort Slocum for assignment to duty with recruits going to the Philippine Islands.

Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, Fourth Infantry, from this city to Fort Slocum for assignment to duty with recruits to be sent on the transport Sumner to the Philippine Islands.

Second Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., First Artillery, from this city to Fort Slocum for assignment with recruits to be sent to the Philippine Islands on the transport Sumner.

Capt. Everett E. Benjamin, Company A, and Capt. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., Twelfth Infantry, exchance companies, the former ordered to Governors Island and the latter to join his company.

First Lieut. Clarence J. Manly, Assistant Surgeon, and acting Assistant Surgeon John J. Reilly, from hospital ship Missouri to Manila.

These naval orders were issed: Assistant Surgeon R. Spear, from the Constellation to the Naval Hospital, New York, Assistant Surgeon O. M. Eskins, from the Naval Academy to the Builalo. Assistant Surgeon C. M. Eskias, from the Naval Academy to the Buffalo.
Passed Assistant Surgeon C. F. Stokes, from the Naval Hospital, New York, to the Buffalo.
Assistant Surgeon J. T. Kennedy, to do duty on the Independence to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island.
Assistant Surgeon B. E. Ward, from the Independence to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, to the Solace.
Passed Assistant Surgeon C. D. Brownell, from the Solace to home and wait orders.
Commander C. T. Hutchins, from connection with the Budalo to duty in command of that vessel.
Passed Assistant Fay master John Inven, Jr., from the Naval Station, Havina, to the Buffalo.
Assistant Pay master John Inven, Jr., from the Naval Station, Havina, to the Buffalo.
Assistant Pay master H. E. Stevens, from the Alexand is to the Naval Station, Havana.
Lieut. C. A. E. King to duty on the Buffalo.
Rear Admiral I. Kempf, from the Command of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., to Asiate station for duty as second in command, saling from San Francisco March 31.
Naval Cadet W. P. Cronin, from the Marblehead. Marblehead.
Naval Cadet W. P. Cron.n. from the Marblehead to the Iowa.

Nominations of Postmasters. WASHINGTON, March 14.-The President to-

day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Hyomet is the only Germicide which can be in-haled. It can be used while at work in the church, at the theatre, or in street cars. Contains no poison-ous compounds or dangerous chemicals. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Complete Outh, \$1.00. Trial Outh, 25c. 1: Bend for five days' treatment free. THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.



HAVANA SEWER CONTRACT.

THE CUBAN SEC ETARY OF JUSTICE APPROVE HI DADY GRANT,

Secretary Root and Gen. Wood Are Considering the Report for a Final Decision -Mr. Root to Leave Havana on Saturday-The Electoral Commission's Work. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS.

HAVANA, March 14. -Señor Estevez, Secretary of Justice, to whom Gen. Wood referred the sewer contract held by Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn, for a legal opinion, has made a report favorable to Mr. Dady. The report was discussed at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, and to-day it was discussed by Secretary of War Root and Gen. Wood on their trip to Marie! on the transport Wright, with a number of other questions requiring immediate settlement. It is expected that they will reach a decision in the Dady matter before returning to Havana late to-night. The purpose of the trip was to give them an opportunity to consider this and

other matters without interruptions. Mr. Dady is naturally much elated. He thinks now he is sure to get the contract. Before rendering his opinion Señor Estevez consulted several of the ablest Cuban lawyers. He upholds Mr. Dady's contention that he has the right of "tanteo," which, after the contract is auctioned off, gives him the privilege of doing the work at the figures of the lowest bidder or of receiving a bonus from the successful bidder in payment for the time and money expended by him in plans and surveys.

The Discusion prints a three-column interview which Juan Gualberto Gomez, the chief editorial writer of that paper, thinks he had yesterday with Secretary Root. After reading it there is a strong impression that Secretary Root had the interview with Senor Gomez. The principal point was an expression by Secretary Root that the intervention of the American authorities would be short, and that the joint resolution of Congress would be fulfilled because America had not shed the blood of her sons to enslave a people. In regard to the Cubans' capacity for self-government, Secretary Root is quoted as saying that it was high, but they needed experience, witch they never had had an opportunity to gain. The Discusion expressestitself as highly pleased with Secustary Root's declarations, being greatly impressed by the sincerity of all his remarks.

The Electoral Commission is still hard at work trying to figure out a system for the rapidly approaching elections. One proposition that is giving much trouble is how to secure the registration of those entitled to vote. It is suggested that each person desirous of voting shall apply to a judge of the Court of First Instance, where he will be examined. If the would-be voter qualifies his name shall be placed on the rolls. This is opposed by some on the ground that in the country districts many voters will be obliged to travel twenty miles to get on the roll. There is danger also in this method that with Cubans examining Cubans the construction of a man's ability to read and write might be so lax as to et down the bars hopelessly. Another question is whether the property qualification of \$250 be in real property or cash. If cash is permitted the danger of abuse is apparent. The time is so short that it will be difficult to solve all the problems confronting the commission, but it is expected that a preliminary report will be submitted to Gen. Wood very

WASHINGTON, March 14 -Col. Bellinger of the Army Transport Service, received a despatch from Havana this morning saying that Secretary Root and his party would leave there on Saturday afternoon on the Sedgwick for Charleston, S. C. He will take an Atlantic Coast Line train there for Washington, and expects to arrive here early next week.

DALLAS, Tex., March 14 .- Congressman Hawley, the only Republican from Texas, in a written communication to the public from Washington, which reached here to-day, has declared war on State Chairman E. H. E. Green, son of Hetty Green. Hawley and Green made an ailiance in Washington less than two months ago. Hawley says his present step is caused by Green acting unfairly and arbitrarily in organizing the State Convention recently at Waco.

To-day Judge Sutheriand sentenced Bert to To-day ley, the only Republican from Texas, in a

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H. R. KIRK & CO., NEW YORK S. S. PIERCE CO., BOSTON.

And all first-c'as dealers. SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER. A 16-Year-Old Boy, Over Six Feet in Height.

Convicted of Killing a Rival. ROCHESTER, March 14.-William Bert, 6 feet 2 inches in height and only 16 years of age. was arraigned for sentence by Judge Sutherland to-day on a charge of manslaughter. Last October the boy got into a quarrel with Frank Peglau, a boy about his own age. Peglau had just returned from a party in company with two girls, Agnes and Fanny Colbert. Bert was jealous of Agnes Colbert's attentions to Peglau, and he bit Peglau in the stomach with his fist. Peglau fell, striking his head on the sidewalk, and he died within twenty minutes. Bert was indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, and Agnes Colbert, be-lieving that she had been partly responsible for the trouble, threw herself into the Eric Canal but was rescued by one of the neighbors. When the jury returned with its verdict last week they found the boy guilty of manslaughter, but recommended marcy. The next day they went before the Judge in a body and asked him to suspends entence.

Much Harm is Done Daily

by the excessive consumption of cheap confectioneries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste, and doubtful Why not abstain from these altogether, and substitute

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